

## CHINA

## MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. NO. 1712. 號八十月一十年八十六百八千一 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1868. H 五十年十月辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.  
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street; GORDON STREET, 30,  
Corinthian, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C.; BATES, HENDY & Co.,  
4 Old Jewry, E.C.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.  
CHINA.—S. TOWNSEND DROWN & Co., Amoy,  
Giles & Co., Fowchow, THOMPSON &  
Co., Shanghai, H. FOGG & Co., Mac-  
au, O. KARSTEN & Co.,

## New Advertisements.

## 73rd REGIMENT THEATRICALS.

## BAND AMATEUR SOCIETY.

BY the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel  
G. J. BURKE, The Members of the above will perform  
at the GARRISON THEATRE.THIS Evening,  
The 28th November, 1868.

## In aid of the Relief Fund 73rd Regiment.

The laughable Farce in one act by  
MESSRS. A. MATHERN and S. EDWARDS,  
Entitled the

## GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

After which, by particular desire and pos-  
sibly the last two Nights.The original Burlesque Ballett by  
H. J. BYRNE, Esq., TRA DIS VOLI;

## of the

## BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS.

## Orchestra by the remainder of the Band.

## PRICE OF ADMISSION.

## Reserved Seats, \$2.00.

## Front Seats, . . . . . 1.00.

## Back Seats, . . . . . 20.

Tickets to be had from the Manager at  
Murray Barracks and at the Door of the  
Theatre on the Night of Performance.Doors open at half past 8; Performance  
to commence at 9 precisely.

## Manager, . . . . . Corp. EDWARD WALSH.

## VIVAT REGINA.

SEVENTY-THIRD RELIEF FUND,  
(IN AID OF FAMILIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.)THE Fourth Entertainment in aid of the  
above will take place in the Recre-  
ation Room, North Barracks, onTUESDAY,  
Dec. 1st, 1868.

## Part I.

OVERTURE, "Precious," Weber  
By the Band of the Regiment.

## Part II.

A Reading by Private W. N. NEEDHAM,  
73rd Regiment.

## "Richard Coeur de Leon."

## Part III.

## SONG, W. P. THACKERAY, Esq., 73rd Regt.

"It's just as well to take things in a  
quiet sort of way."

## Part IV.

RECEPTION, "When Linden," Pte. W. N.  
NEEDHAM, 73rd Regiment.

## Part V.

Reading by GEORGE LEWIS CUMMING, Esq.,  
73rd Regiment.

## "The Shooting Scene," from Pickwick.

## Part VI.

SERECTION, "Un Ballo in Maschera," by  
the Band.

## Part VII.

Air from Trovatore, "For me era Fatale,"  
By H. J. HARRISON, Esq., 73rd Regt.

## (In Character.)

ADMISSION: Soldiers and their Families  
4 cents; Non-commissioned Officers, 6  
cents; Officers, 50 cents; Civilians, \$1.—  
Doors open at 8.30; Reading to commence at  
9 o'clock.—Tickets to be had from the  
Colour Sergeants of companies, from Sergt.  
Noble, Officers' Mess, and from Messrs.  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

## VIVAT REGINA!

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that a GEN-  
ERAL MEETING of the SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COM-  
PANY LIMITED, will be held at the Com-  
pany's Hotel, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
on TUESDAY, the 29th December, 1868,  
to take into consideration the advisability  
of amending No. 33 of the Articles of As-  
sociation, referring to Transfer Fees.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
O. LANGDON DAVIES,  
Secretary.

## Hongkong, November 27, 1868. de29

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ALL Orders for Goods Supplied to or  
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## Hongkong, November 27, 1868. de29

## Post-Office Notifications.

## MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

The Contract Packet "CHINA" will be despatched with the usual Mail for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 1st December, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 1st Dec., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Mauritius or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 1st Dec., will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 30th Nov., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 30th inst.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, November 20, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding £2,.....12  
" 2" and not exceeding £5,.....24  
" 5" " 7" 42  
" 7" " 10" 48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical List of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee is a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers," will suffice; but the mere term "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carroll Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving, or withdrawing, the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn; in such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the "Payee" (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment.

## Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July; otherwise the Order will become lapsed and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become originally drawn.

15.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January—also claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless under peculiar circumstances the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made on occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

20.—By Command, F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

## DOCKS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the seventh call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above-named Company is due on the 1st December next and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, whose receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE N. MINTO,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, September 2, 1868.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above Dock has been in full working order for the last four years. Length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill, springs, average 17 feet, means 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of coopering, &c., &c., apply to T. D. TILLINGHAST, Esq., Messrs De Silver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co., Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOO-SUNG," Vessels requiring the services of this Tug after Matson (where a splendid anchorage will be found in the S. W. moonsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN G. SKYE,  
Manager,  
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour—a Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Dry-dock by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN," can be augered to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For particulars, apply to JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary.

Or to A. D. MITCHELL,  
Manager of Works,  
Company's Office, H. Kong Hotel Building,  
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment.

## INSURANCES.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Incorporated 1869.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong.

Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURKAY, Esq., M.D.

1.—HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

2.—Not exceeding 1/4 of the Annual Rate.

3.—Not exceeding 1/3 of the Annual Rate.

4.—Not exceeding 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

5.—Not exceeding 1/4 of the Annual Rate.

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53.—

URANCE.  
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Mail to issue LIFE  
not exceeding £1000  
the Head Office, as  
by the Board.  
WALKER & Co.,  
Insurance Company,  
6, 1868.

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E ROYAL INSUR-  
are now authorized to  
Fire as follows, viz.  
Building, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in Hongkong,  
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WALKER & Co.,  
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WALKER & Co.,  
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RUSELL & Co.  
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1867.

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date the following  
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the full annual rate,  
TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.  
1868.

## Houses and Lands.

TO LET.  
WITH immediate possession, the House  
and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street,  
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &  
Co.  
Apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.  
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE  
in Chancery Lane, Not moderate.  
Apply to  
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

TO LET.  
THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each  
containing Four Rooms with out-  
houses attached. Water and Gas laid.  
For particulars, apply to

H. PESTON JEE SETNA,  
At Messrs P. & A. C. CANAVER & Co's Office,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.  
FROM the 1st proximo that handsome  
and eligible house in Mosque Terrace,  
presently occupied by J. S. LAFRAIK, Esq.,  
and formerly by Dr. KARE.

Apply to  
J. GERRARD.  
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

TO LET.  
THE whole of the upper part of the house  
on Pedder's Wharf, at present occu-  
pied by the Undersigned.

Possession on the 16th Proximo.  
THOS. HUNT & Co.  
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.  
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable  
for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof  
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000  
chests of Opium. Situated in the most cen-  
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to

J. F. ROSE, Secretary,  
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.

Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET  
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, si-  
tuated on the RISE OF THE HILL,  
Westward; and an easy distance from the  
Queen's Road. Apply to

MR. BARRINGTON,  
Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.  
THE Undersigned will undertake to hand  
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-  
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive  
the same on STORAGE in First-class God-  
own, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.  
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at  
the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen  
Streets, and in present in the occupation of  
Messrs ELMERHOUT & SANDERS.  
For particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.  
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in  
Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough  
view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.  
Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,  
East Point Godown.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's  
Road, lately in the occupation of the  
Asia Bank.

For particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

TO LET.  
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly  
occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
consisting of Dwelling House,  
Offices, and spacious Godown.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.  
Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO BE LET.  
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on  
Marine Lot No. 63.

Apply to  
GAVIN THOMPSON,  
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's.  
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.  
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing  
four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent  
£28 per month.

Apply at the Victoria Foundry.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

NOTICE.  
NOW Publishing, a series of Photographic  
Views of Hongkong, Canton and Macao,  
Characteristic Groups etc., etc., by the  
Undersigned; about 150 Photographs to  
select from.

In sets of 50 mounted, price, £20.  
" 25 " " 25 " " 20.  
" 25 " " 50 unmounted, " 25.  
" 25 " " 25 " " 15.  
FLOYD & Co.  
Hongkong, September 21, 1868.

NOTICE.  
MR. J. THOMSON beg to intimate that  
he is now publishing a Series of 40  
VIEWS OF HONGKONG, price £20 —  
10 Views from Places, 14 by 12  
" do. do. 10 by 8  
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from  
the DRAGON PROCESSION.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

COALS.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal  
Steamers on the most reasonable  
terms from a Cargo of English Coal  
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh  
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

## Intimations.

CHUT-SING,  
SAIL MAKER,  
Endicot Lane,  
No. 46, UPSTAIRS.  
English and American Canvas of the best  
Bounds constantly on Hand.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1868.

TO LET.  
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE  
in Chancery Lane, Not moderate.  
Apply to  
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

TO LET.  
THREE Houses on Pedder's Hill, each  
containing Four Rooms with out-  
houses attached. Water and Gas laid.  
For particulars, apply to

H. PESTON JEE SETNA,  
At Messrs P. & A. C. CANAVER & Co's Office,  
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

TO LET.  
FROM the 1st proximo that handsome  
and eligible house in Mosque Terrace,  
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Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

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Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

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TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on  
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Apply to  
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Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

TO LET.  
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COALS.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal  
Steamers on the most reasonable  
terms from a Cargo of English Coal  
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh  
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1868.

## Intimations.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY.  
NOTICE.  
HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in  
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company  
are requested to send them to the Agents  
of the Company, to be replaced by  
Receipts representing the amount of the  
old shares and the stock dividend added,  
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,  
Secretary & Auditor.  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

FOH-MOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG  
HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of  
best quality, and is prepared to supply  
Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick  
despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the  
same under Contract, at Hongkong and any  
Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the  
best Mines only, intends to provide a super-  
ior article, free of the Surface coal that  
has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILISCH & Co.,  
Agents.  
Kilung, April 2, 1868.

ENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with  
punctuality and despatch.

And  
Distraint WARRANTS for Rent IS-  
UED and EXECUTED  
Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,  
63, Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS & OINTMENT  
HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to  
be the most efficacious remedy known  
to the world. No preparation is so  
suitable to the climates of India and China  
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It  
is particularly adapted to the constitution  
of European ladies, as it is never failing in its  
effects in all diseases peculiar to females,  
while those who are attenuated by the  
debilitating effects of the above climates will  
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman  
whereby they may insure a restoration  
to robust health.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before  
received any remedy that can be compared  
with this wonderful Ointment, as it cures  
all other maladies have failed, all  
wounds, sores, ulcers, and like the most  
infectious skin diseases peculiar to the  
climates of India and China. It is the true  
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain  
old sores can be removed by it that  
cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

HOBBSON & Co.,  
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING  
AND GENERAL BROKERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT

## Notices of Firms

M. JOHN ALEXANDER SANDILANDS is authorized to sign our firm per pro-curation.

R. MCGREGOR & Co.  
Hongkong, November 12, 1868.

NOTICE.  
WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Higao and ORAGA-WACHTELS GROOS & Co.  
Nagasaki, September 20, 1868. 16de

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, C. LANGDON DAVIES, Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NILSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET Olmsted and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.  
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

NOTICE.  
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per pro-curation, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. RYLEY HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER,

Saigon, December 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will from this date transact GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at this port under the firm of C. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

C. D. WILLIAMS.

Hongkong, November 2, 1868. dec3

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CLAES BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED PER "LOUISA," D'EVENISH & Co.'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE BEER.

Apply to G. DUBOST & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1868. dec9

HUNDREDTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

GUNN'S NEW FAMILY PHYSICIAN: OR HOME-BOOK OF HEALTH. Forming a complete Household Guide, giving many valuable suggestions, for avoiding disease and prolonging life, with plain directions in cases of emergency, and pointing out in familiar language the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of diseases incident to

MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, with the simplest and best remedies; presenting a manual for

NURSING THE SICK,

and describing minutely the properties and uses of hundreds of well known MEDICAL PLANTS.

By J. C. GUNN, M.D.

Author of *Gunn's Domestic Medicine*. With supplementary treatises on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene or Domestic and Sanitary Economy;

AND,

On Physical Culture and Development, (Newly Illustrated and Re-stereotyped) Publishers:

MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN. Sold to Subscribers only.—Price: \$10.

CONCILIUS

AND THE

CHINESE CLASSICS,

OR

READINGS IN CHINESE LITERATURE.

Price: \$2.50.

NOTICE.—A few copies of the above WORKS can be had by applying to "B," C/o the China Mail Office, Hongkong, October 29, 1868. no29

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A Complete assortment of Locomotive and Therapeutic PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and RIVETS. Double Sheet Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes. Gas FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES. FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's SUPPLIES.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar10

NEW BOOK,

"HE Speculations of

"The Old Philosopher"

"Lao-Tze."

Translated from the Chinese

BY

JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.

Price: \$1.50.

ALSO,

"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same

Author. Price: \$1.

Apply at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

or The London Mission House, Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

## Insurances.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS,

in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee:

GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

WM. KAYE, Esq.

R. ROWETT, Esq.

S. D. SABSON, Esq.

F. BUXEY, Esq.

General Manager, MESSRS. JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

Head Office, No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which existed by effusion of time in a few months, having proved a highly successful undertaking, it has been determined by a large number of its shareholders to form a permanent Company, under the same management and with increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company under the Limited Liability Ordinance, and the amount of the Capital having been fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is considered that Insurers will be amply secured thereby, while at the same time each shareholder will know the extent of his individual liability. The capital proposed to be called up amounts to a large sum, and provision will be made for the creation of an ample Reserve Fund, which, it is expected, in a very short time, accumulates to an amount practically to give the fullest security both to Insured and Insured, irrespective of the unpaid Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termination of the old Company, by dissolving it from and after the 31st December next, and measures are being taken for that purpose.

In anticipating a successful career for the New Company, it is only necessary to present to the public the merits of the old Company since its establishment in May 1868, as exhibited by the following figures:

The total premiums collected from the 1st May 1868 to the present time, a period of only two years and five months, amount to \$304,727.72

The losses which have been paid within the same period have amounted to \$130,081.22

and include the large sum of \$85,270 lost by the Fire at Hongkong in Nov. 1867.

The amount now at the Credit of the Working Account, after paying all Expenses and Re-insurances to date, exceeds \$160,000.00

These figures fully warrant the most sanguine expectations of success, and it is but reasonable to expect that, strengthened with larger Capital, the present undertaking cannot fail to prove at least as successful as the former one. The Old Company, when it entered the field, had to create a business for itself, but the New one, in taking over the outstanding risks and consequences of the Old Company, will at once receive a very large amount of premium, and enter on a profitable and organised business. Moreover, there is no doubt that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been greatly diminished by the Building Regulations now in force, and by the establishment of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of the New Company:

1. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon each share on allotment, and a further Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months; all further Calls to be determined upon at General Meetings of the shareholders.

2. Interest at 12 per cent per annum to be in the first instance allowed on the paid up Capital, such Interest to be payable half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th December. The profits after deducting the said Interest are to be applied thus:—20 per cent, *pro rata*, amongst such of the shareholders as shall have contributed business to the Company; 10 per cent to the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund of \$250,000.

When such Reserve Fund shall have been accumulated, the payment of Interest to cease, and the profits to be applied thus:—20 per cent to be distributed as already mentioned amongst the shareholders who shall have contributed business to the Company; 10 per cent to the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund until it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure it is to be permanently maintained; and the remaining 50 per cent to be distributed by way of dividend amongst the shareholders generally.

4. No shareholder to hold more than 260 shares.

5. The Company to be managed by General Managers, with the assistance of a Consulting Committee.

6. The Funds of the Company to be deposited in Banks or in Government Securities approved of by the Committee.

Over one half of the entire number of shares has already been taken up.

The following is the form of application for shares, which should be filled up and signed by the applicant and left with the General Managers of the Company.

HONGKONG, 25th November, 1868.

To the General Managers of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Address of applicant and date.

GENTLEMEN:

I [or we] hereby request that you will allot to me [or us] shares in the above company, and or less number you may allot to me, [or us] and to pay the First Call of \$100 per share on allotment, and the Second Call of \$100 per share on the Thirtieth day of June next, as well as any subsequent Calls that may be made, and to sign the Deed of Association whenever required so to do.

Your obedient servant

.....

The Deed of Association may be inspected at the Office of the General Manager, or at the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the Solicitor of the Company.

Hongkong, November 26, 1868. ja25

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A Complete assortment of Locomotive and Therapeutic PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BAR, ROD, Angle IRON and RIVETS. Double Sheet Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Babbitt METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes. Gas FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES. FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's SUPPLIES.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar10

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"Lao-Tze."

Translated from the Chinese

BY

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Author. Price: \$1.

Apply at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

or The London Mission House, Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

Agents.

Hongkong, November 9, 1868. ja25

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## SOCIETIES.

## WE-AT POINT.

— FORDES, Esq.,  
H. G. THOMSETT,  
Esq., R.N.  
—

W. MACAULAY, Esq.,  
D. SASSON, Esq.,  
Rev. W. H. BEACH,  
J. J. MURRAY, M.D.,  
Management,  
Chairman,  
H. G. THOMSETT,  
Esq., R.N.

Periodicals, News-  
&c., will be most

A. OVERTURY,  
Supintendent,  
29, 1868.

GLASSE,  
MANAGER TO  
D. 28, PLACE  
PARIS)

D. FOREIGN  
DISPENSARY,  
KONG,  
DINE CHESTS  
REFITTED,  
1867.

PSON & CO.,  
ANALYTICAL  
ISTS  
MANUFACTURERS,  
Chests supplied,  
TRACTED,  
DISPENSARY,  
pton Street,  
ong,  
1868.

W. & WINN,  
Dentists,  
SHANGHAI

SHIPPING.

VALS.  
British schooner, 222  
Nov. 19, Coals and  
British steamer, 1200,  
Nov. 25, at 6 a.m.,  
P. O. Co.  
N. G. barque, 300,  
Nov. 15, Ballast.—

RED.

Whampoa.

EGERS.  
ngs, Captain Murray  
and servant; 3 sec-  
and 26 Chinese

ocean passengers left  
day:—  
Deacon and Thomas

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day:—

REPORTS.  
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NOTIFICATIONS.

on Monday, the 30th  
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November, 1868.  
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November, 1868.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## DEATH.

On the 14th Inst., at Newchwang, suddenly, THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, Esq., H. M.'s Consul at that Port.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1868.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

An article, which we reprint in another column from the last issue of the *China Magazine*, is of so unusual a nature that it deserves more than passing attention. It is headed—"The other side of the question, by a member of the Chinese community," and, if the *bona fide* production of an educated Chinese, possesses a value which we readily acknowledge. We should indeed refrain from notice or criticism did we fear that the latter, if temperate, would prevent the appearance of future papers from the same pen. But we do not fear that one who writes so intelligently will be otherwise than pleased to see a subject of such great importance thoroughly ventilated. And we therefore propose to examine some of the assertions of the writer, and see how far "the other side of the question" has been advanced by his efforts.

As we said above, we assume that the article is what it pretends to be, the production of a Chinese who has acquired our language and studied our character without losing a sense of his own nationality as a Chinese subject. If it be not so, and is rather an innocent literary deception, the assertions advanced in Chinese behalf are still important and interesting. The few foreign educated Chinese with whom we are acquainted have unfortunately become over-anglicised—by which we mean they have sunk the Chinaman in the foreigner; and many have asserted that foreign education cannot be grafted upon native training without obliterating the effects of the latter. It is to the formation of a class such as the writer of the article under notice assumes to represent that the more thoughtful amongst foreigner look for the "Registration of China." For, indeed, with whatever truth the Chinaman may point to the melancholy concomitants of western "civilization," as we understand the term, a vital change is assuredly necessary in China. To prove that our coat is sadly at elbow does not demonstrate that the sleeveless and ragged garment of a poorer man could or should not be substituted by a more decent covering! But let us now take some of the arguments put forth by the author of "the other side," and see how far he makes good his case.

And here on starting we must remark that he falls into an error which is frequently exhibited by writers other than those who have the plea of considerable provocation to sneer at our "civilization." Throughout the entire article there runs an apparent assumption that the crimes of our great cities and the vast evils which still afflict the most civilized states are in consequence of and not *in spite of* our civilization. And he further begs the question by an absolute confusion between "moral" and "material" civilization. The distinction between the two is so perfectly understood in his own country that we are not treating him unfairly when we bring this error to notice. His first argument touches on the much vexed question of whether Chinese scholarship aids or unites a man in the discharge of official duties on behalf of his own people, and we can fully understand the feelings of one whose countrymen are brought up in the belief that scholarship is all in all on hearing of any sort considered a bar to the efficient performance of official duty. We cannot here follow out in full an argument the discussion of which would occupy all the space at our disposal. But we may briefly remark that, amongst foreigners at least, the peculiar talent and energy which render possible a deep acquaintance with a language and literature so difficult to acquire as that of China are seldom found united with the qualities which make an able ruler of men, or which but slightly differs in the characteristics demanded, a capable representation of his countrymen. The writers remark that "the literary man does not pooh-pooh a merchant on a question of markets" is peculiarly unfortunate for his argument. The great objection raised by foreign merchants to the promotion of literary men to represent their interests is that they do "pooh-pooh merchants, &c." And it must be further remarked that the word "merchant" bears a very different construction to the foreign mind to that put upon it by China. The average English "merchant" is a gentleman by birth, that it comes originally of a class represented in China by the "literati." He is generally but better read in his own literature than the Chinaman is in that of China, and not unfrequently combines with a passable knowledge of Greek or Latin or both, an acquaintance with one or more of the European languages. He is not a student of some science or has at least a pursuit which would be classed as "literary" by the Chinese, while—of course we take the average of entire communities—he is when circumstances permit an adept at some physical accomplishment which braces his bodily powers and

renders him fully equal to the average of Chinese who devote their time entirely to arms and athletics. This picture may seem overdrawn, but is not so in reality. A person who answers to the description we have given passes amongst his friends as one of "ordinary" accomplishments. The would-be "scholar" amongst Europeans must possess acquirements which the Chinese know nothing of, but which require fully as much time as the acquirement of the difficult and curious ideography of their written language. All this and much more must be borne in mind in arguing on the force of Western public opinion. It does not affect foreign *duity* to China, but explains much that is said about foreign *opinion*.

Our Chinese friend pauses by the way to give a slight rub to the "Able Editors" of Anglo-Chinese journals. Here again, while the rule he would lay down is good, he entirely overlooks facts which render its being invariably followed unnecessary.

Firstly, several of those connected with the newspaper press in China are more or less acquainted with the native language, and all have some means at command for arriving at a just conclusion, as to native intentions and opinions. But more than that, a large proportion of the articles which for the last ten years have appeared upon Chinese subjects have been penned by men residing in different parts of the empire, from the Great Wall to Macao, whose knowledge of the language, literature and habits of the Chinese were, though differing in degree, undoubtedly great. Foolish articles appear at times in newspapers as do foolish books in publishers' offices, and a large proportion of our fellow-creatures are considered by cynics to be fools. But in the main, the tone of foreign writings upon Chinese and the Chinese is fair and reliable. The remarks, however hostile, have as a rule been directed against the officials and not against the people; for whom there does not as a rule exist any antagonism on the part of foreigners. Much that is good in China is freely admitted, while what is bad is condemned. But "a member of the Chinese community" has evidently quite forgotten the conduct of Chinese to foreigners before foreigners started the cry of progress and civilization. Let him read the account of events from the first visit of the East India Company's ships to the capture of Peking, and then let him express his wonder that the pent-up indignation of foreigners should be flowing a little beyond the bounds of strict reason! He says, but suppose China "doesn't want to be benefited?" We can only refer him to his own history of the days when shelling the head was forced upon the long-haired race. To prove that our coat is sadly at elbow does not demonstrate that the sleeveless and ragged garment of a poorer man could or should not be substituted by a more decent covering! But let us now take some of the arguments put forth by the author of "the other side," and see how far he makes good his case.

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Ir will relieve the minds of many anxious friends and gratify the public generally to learn, as we do by the steamer *Dragon*, that the missing boat from the barque *Charley*, containing the Captain, Mrs. E. C. Hill with two children, another passenger and nine of the crew, arrived safely at Newchwang the 14th instant. After being several days in an open boat, half full of water, and suffering greatly, as may well be supposed, in many ways, they were picked up by a junk and conveyed to their destination. But the astonishment of all parties may be imagined, when two days after the recovered missing ones, arrived the *Charley*, very little the worse for her mishap. She had been picked up by the Newchwang pilots and navigated into harbour without difficulty; a sea-boat, which, on reference to arbitration, was rewarded by 30 per cent. of salvage on the value of ship and cargo, not a bad wind up of the season for the pilots of Newchwang.—*Courier*.

Our Obituary contains a notice of the sudden death of T. T. Meadows, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at Newchwang. The deceased was appointed Consular Interpreter at Canton, July 1843, and at Shanghai, January 1st, 1852, he was in charge of the Vice-Consulate at Ningpo during 1857 and 1863; was appointed Consul at Newchwang in Manchuria, December 22nd, 1858; was acting Consul at Shanghai from July 23rd, 1859, until April 10th, 1861, since which time to the day of his death he had held the Consulship at Newchwang. His work on the Taiping Rebellion obtained him considerable reputation, and like all his writings he was well known to the public. Much that is good in him is freely admitted, while what is bad is condemned. But "a member of the Chinese community" has evidently quite forgotten the conduct of Chinese to foreigners before foreigners started the cry of progress and civilization. Let him read the account of events from the first visit of the East India Company's ships to the capture of Peking, and then let him express his wonder that the pent-up indignation of foreigners should be flowing a little beyond the bounds of strict reason! He says, but suppose China "doesn't want to be benefited?" We can only refer him to his own history of the days when shelling the head was forced upon the long-haired race. To prove that our coat is sadly at elbow does not demonstrate that the sleeveless and ragged garment of a poorer man could or should not be substituted by a more decent covering! But let us now take some of the arguments put forth by the author of "the other side," and see how far he makes good his case.

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The would-be "scholar" amongst Europeans

business-man speaks with modesty on literary subjects, and a literary man does not pooh-pooh a merchant on a question of markets. But if you can get a man who is both mercantile and literary, surely his opinion is worth something. He stands on the mountain-ridge and sees both sides, others' painfully toiling up either, only sees one. So also with your "man who knows Chinese." He has seen English life and known it, he has also got some insight into Chinese ways and thought. He may be said to know something of both. And until your Able-Editors and the rest of them learn Chinese too, they are not competent to speak, I humbly think. They only's one side. When they have learned it, and if they still retain their old sentiments, let them preach them as long as they will.

Then may I ask at least a hearing. If you read what I have to say, and say "Pish," "Abaud," "Humbung," "The man's a fool," and all the rest of it, it may be a sign that you have not quite understood it, and is certainly a sign that it has made you angry, which proves many things, but the untruth of my first essay in English is not one of them.

The future of China is a great watchword just now, and you are all very much interested in it. "The development of China" is another. And "civilisation," "education," "pioneers," "opening up the country," etc., etc., are phrases in every newspaper and every mouth. It seems to be taken for granted that all good things are to come to China by turning into western ways. Two nations thrown together must influence each other, but that in this case, the influence is to be mutual is not I believe admitted. Chinese are not to become European and Europeans half-Chinese.

The revolution is to be wholly in one direction: Now all this is only good and kind to China, only if we do not want to be benefited? How much good may be done to a person against his will is questionable. Your house is very dirty, Muslim, I'll step in and dust it for you. "No you won't," says the Bohemian *paterfamilias* appearing on the door-step with a cudgel, and the policeman requests you to move on.

I have never been clear that China was wrong in wishing to keep foreigners out, if so chose to do. It was wrong it was only in the unpardonable crime of not being strong enough to insist on her rights. At least England should be the last nation in the world to cast a stone. England! where the liberty of the subject must not be infringed on the most wholesome grounds, where "the subject" used to be compelled to sell his goods at a fair price when the public needed them, but now must not be, the right of each person to do "as he damn please" being so much more clearly understood. And a nation is but a subject in the commonwealth of the world. I don't say it ought to do "as it damn please," but circumstances alter cases, especially when might becomes right.

Al! my dear foreign friends, if you will think of what is due to yourselves, I have more to say to you than you have time for. I am shortening man's life there, the days of his years are not even three score years and ten, by reason of the whirl and hurry in which you elect to live. One of your own physicians says, "You might as well sit a kettle on the fire and boil it not to boil, as put a man into one of our large (English) towns and tell him to live healthily or well." Life in the West is becoming such a fevered, frantic, race, a race which gets to the swift, that you are fast approaching the condition, sung by your own Keats:

The weariness, the fever, and the fret,  
There, where men sit and hear each other groan;  
Where pale shadows fawn a sad, last gray hairs,  
Where youth grows pale, and spectre thin, and dies:

Where but to think is to be full of sorrow  
And leaden eyed despair;

Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes,  
Or young love pine at them beyond to-morrow.

The old order changeth, yielding place to new  
And God fulfill himself in many ways.

It is too late to discuss that question now. We can't stem the flood with talk, though that doesn't justify the people that opened the floodgates. But in the meantime there is civilization and development. My dear foreign friends, you are all most anxious in the cause of those, are you not? My dear foreign friends, let me again quote your classics, and

## DARWIN ON THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

*The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication.* By CHARLES DARWIN.

The present work is not intended so much to furnish direct proof of the author's daring theory with regard to the origin of species, that all the various races of animals are descendants of one common progenitor, as to illustrate the doctrine by the influence of domestication in producing variations from the original type.

Among the laws or influences which tend to produce varieties of structure, the first place is assigned by Mr. Darwin to the principle of inheritance. Whenever a new quality arises, it tends to be transmitted to succeeding generations. The instances which illustrate this are numerous, and of a singularly striking character. Both with man and the domestic animals, peculiarities have appeared in an individual at rare intervals—perhaps only once or twice in the history of the world—but have reappeared in several of the children, and grandchildren. Thus Læbært, the porcupine man, whose skin was covered with warty projections, which were periodically mounted, had all his six children, and his male descendants to the fourth generation, similarly affected. There is an English family in which for many generations some members had a single lock differently coloured from the rest of the hair. Among the author's acquaintances was an Irish gentleman, who had a small white lock in the midst of his dark hair on the right side of his head, whose mother and grandmother had a similar peculiarity. The records of hereditary disease present a copious store of examples to the same effect. With gout, according to good authority, fifty per cent of the cases observed in hospital practice are inherited, and a greater percentage in private practice. Every one knows the tendency of insanity to run in families. In the case of animals, there is scarcely a malady to which the horse is subject that is not hereditary. The same is true with the various breeds of cattle. Plants, as every practical botanist is aware, form no exception to the rule.

No less than disease, good health, vigor, longevity are inherited from ancestors. The English racehorse affords a remarkable instance of this. Pure blood is the condition of success. The famous Eclipse was the sire of 324 winners. King Herod of 497. There are but very few instances of a horse, even with a slight admixture in his veins, having won a great race. On the continent of Europe, it is affirmed, there is not a good horse without some trace of English ancestry.

Still the power of inheritance, which is illustrated by a vast accumulation of facts, is often feeble, capricious, and uncertain in its results. When a new peculiarity first appears, its transmission can never be predicted. With most plants, the power depends on some latent capacity in the individual. The prodigious growth of trees is strongly inherited in some cases, and with others, any assignable reason, feebly in other cases. Flowers transmit their colour most capriciously. So with our domestic animals. No character is more variable than colour, especially with the horse. But even the most fluctuating qualities are transmitted more forcibly than it generally supposed.

A peculiar feature in the principle of inheritance is reversion or atavism, concerning which Mr. Darwin gives an abundance of curious facts. This is when the child instead of resembling its immediate parents, inherits the qualities of some remote ancestor or some distant member of the family in a collateral line. Cases of this kind may be found among pigeons of which variously coloured breeds sometimes show a specimen of blue with all the marks that characterize their wild progenitor. The same is often observed by fowls. Among the hornless breeds of sheep and cattle, it is not unusual to find a lamb or calf with horns, which were no doubt possessed by the aboriginal species. The primitive stock of the horse, for reasons assigned by the author, is believed to have been striped and dun-coloured: and in all parts of the world, stripes of a dark colour frequently appear along the spine, across the legs, and on the shoulders, and sometimes even on the face and body of all colours. These stripes appear most frequently on the various kinds of dons. They are sometimes seen on foals, and subsequently disappear. The legs of the ass are often striped, showing a reversion to the primitive form, the wild ass of Abyssinia, which is thus striped.

The variability of organic beings once established, the transition is easy to the principle of selection, whether exercised by man, or brought into play under nature through the struggle for existence. This principle may be divided into three kinds: methodical selection, which is the result of the wants of the practical agriculturist, and of the student of natural history. The immense collection of facts which it presents in illustration of the scientific views of the writer and of singular interest and value, irrespective of the peculiar theory of which he is the most able and earnest advocate, and in its present form, the original propounder. Not that he shows any traces of a partisan spirit, in the exhibition and maintenance of his ideas. He states his conclusions with wonderful impartiality, never concealing or slighting a fact which may appear to contradict them, or endeavouring to impair its force by ingenious sophistry. We certainly cannot name the writer in whom the pure and simple love of truth appears more prominently.

It overrules the passion for victory in the struggle for bold and original speculations. Though the exponents of the most startling theories which have sprung up in the progress of modern science, he makes no parade of discovery, is in no wise tainted with the love of paradox, shows no signs of the mental eccentricity, or waywardness which might be pardoned in his blood, and which, in some sense, is associated with his name through the author of the "Botanic Garden" and "Zoönomy." Mr. Darwin's modesty is no less remarkable than his candour. He is an example of the humility which belongs to genuine science, and is the condition of high intellectual attainments. The execution of his work is in harmony with the characteristics of his mind. Written in a style of eminent simplicity, artlessness, and sincerity, free from abstruse reasonings, or pedantic refinements, it must prove singularly attractive to the lovers of nature, not less than to the scientific student. It would be absurd for us, in this place, to pronounce an opinion on the merits of Mr. Darwin's explanation of the origin of species; that is the work of naturalists as learned, as sagacious, as experienced, and as sincere as himself but even the reader, outside the circle of the sciences, cannot fail to appreciate the vast amount of knowledge that is stored up in these volumes, and the admirable order in which their treasures are laid open to the comprehension and enjoyment of the common mind.

baited, a corresponding change has taken place in the breeds of the dog. But it is almost certain that this is not the effect of a conscious purpose. With the change of circumstances, breeders have slowly and imperceptibly modified their course of selection. The principle of natural selection, which ensures the survival of individuals best adapted to their condition, is subject to complex laws, and thus far, but little understood. Much light, however, is thrown on the subject by the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Darwin in collecting illustrations. Colour, for instance, is generally regarded as unimportant by the systematic naturalist. But from its effects on domestic productions, we may derive valuable conclusions as to its influence in cases where no scope was given to natural selection. For example, it has been found that black pigs in certain parts of Florida can feed on a common root, which, in other varieties, causes the hogs to fall off; so that the black members of the litter are selected for raising, as they alone have a good chance of living. In Tarentino, black sheep only are kept, as they can feed without injury on a plant which kills the white ones in less than three weeks. White terriers suffer more than those of any other colour from the "fatal distemper." Yellow-flashed peacocks are the first to suffer from the disease called "the yellows." In Mauritius, white sugar-canes have of late years been severely attacked by a disease, from which the red canes are free, that the planters have been compelled to give up growing.

The attacks of parasites, both on animals and vegetables also have much to do with colour. White chickens are more subject to the "gape," a disease caused by a parasitic worm in the trachea, than dark-colored ones. Caterpillars which produce white cocoons resist the deadly fungus better than those producing yellow cocoons. White verbenas are especially liable to mildew. During an early period of the grape-disease near Malaga, the green sorts suffered most; the red and black grapes not at all.

In many cases, the range of the higher animals, and even their existence, while living under their natural conditions, are determined by insects. Under domestication, light-coloured animals suffer most. In some parts of Germany, the farmers do not like white, gray, or pale cattle, because they are much more troubled by the various kinds of flies than the brown, red, or black cattle. In the West Indies, it is said that the only horned cattle fit for work are those which have a good deal of black on them, as the whites are weak and sluggish and terribly tormented by insects. It is believed in some countries in England, that white pigs, when turned out, are blighted by the sun.

The scorching of flowers by the sun depends much on colour. Thus, dark polar-gummos suffer most, especially the cloth-of-gold varieties, which will not stand a degree of exposure to the sunshine that other varieties enjoy. Scarlet, and other dark-coloured verbenas suffer from the sun; the paler kind stands better, and pale blue is perhaps the best of all. So with the heart's ease, hot weather units the blotted sorts while it destroys the beautiful marking of some other kinds. During one extremely cold season in Holland, it was observed that all the red-flowered hyacinths were of an inferior quality. It is believed by agriculturists that red wheat bears a northern climate better than white wheat.

The white varieties of animals, being more conspicuous, are the most liable to attack from beasts and birds of prey. In a flock of pigeons, the white ones always fall the first victims to the kite. On the other hand, the sea-eagle on the west coast of Ireland picks out the black fowls, so that villagers avoid as much as possible rearing birds of that colour.

In the case of plants, other trifling differences beside colour are found to affect their cultivation, and would exert a paramount influence, if they had to fight their own battle, and to struggle with many competitors. The thin-shelled species of peas are attacked by birds much more than common peas. The thin-shelled walnut suffers greatly from the tom-tit. Certain varieties of the pea with soft bark are greatly injured by borers, while other kinds resist their attacks much better. The absence of down on the fruit makes a great difference in the ravages of the weevil. Hence the nectarine suffers more than the peach.

From our brief summary of a portion of the contents of this work, it will be seen that, to a great degree, it is essentially of a popular character. It is alike adapted to the wants of the practical agriculturist, and of the student of natural history. The immense collection of facts which it presents in illustration of the scientific views of the writer and of singular interest and value, irrespective of the peculiar theory of which he is the most able and earnest advocate, and in its present form, the original propounder.

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The present fox-hounds in Great Britain differ from the old English breed.

The greyhounds have become lighter. The wolf-dog is extinct. The Scotch deerhound has been modified and is now rare. The bull-dog is a different animal from that which was formerly used for baiting bulls. The pointer and Newfoundland dog do not closely resemble any native dog of the countries whence they were brought. These changes have been effected, for the most part, by unconscious selection. As horses became sleeker, and the country more cultivated and smoother, swifter fox-hounds were desired and produced, but probably without any distinct purpose on the part of the breeder. The pointer and setter have been greatly modified in accordance with fashion and the desire for increased speed. As wolves have become extinct, deer found in fewer numbers and bulls are no longer

## A DEATH-BED STORY.

Probably few people have had the "pleasure" of perusing an account of a "laughable death-bed." That experience is given to us for the first time by a Florida correspondent, who vouches for its entire truthfulness, says a writer in Harper's New Monthly Magazine, and who tells the story as follows:—

There came from the north, early in the winter, a Mr. and Mrs. C——, being fargone with consumption. The poor fellow kept gradually failing, and was very low. Mrs. C—— sent for a young married lady, her friend, who was also passing the winter there, who thus describes the scene. Entering the sick room, and approaching the bed, she asked, "How do you feel to-day, Mr. C——?" "I hope," "Not very bad, Mrs. Jones, but as I can't live till night?" "That's so, my dear!" interrupted the sick man; "but suppose you just wrap them up a little; there's no use in their getting cold sooner than necessary." The feet were nicely wrapped up and tucked in, when the wife said, "The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper; but soon Daines awoke to shore."

"Halloo!" said Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," replied Daines, "that you might tell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other; "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"No."

"Upon your honour?"

"Upon my honour."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable; and I have the honour of an Irish gentleman, and may not be safe as though I was under the Castle guard."

The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper; but soon Daines awoke to shore."

"Halloo!" said Foley, "aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here soon, but be sure and sit it down before reading; for this is nothing from which a man could possibly catch cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines awoke to sleep.

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catty	60	40
"	100	80
"	100	80
"	120	120
"	80	60
"	140	120
"	100	96
box	500	400

catty	54	20
"	25	21
"	40	25
"	12	10
"	24	20
"	30	26
"	12	10
"	25	20
"	48	40
each	10	8
catty	40	20
each	—	—
catty	160	120
each	30	28
"	14	12
small box	10	8
catty	25	20
"	40	30
"	—	—
"	90	80
"	180	170
"	50	40
"	120	100
box	30	20
catty	750	500
box	200	180
catty	40	30
"	60	50
"	24	20
"	80	70
"	15	10
catty	98	80
bundle	15	10
catty	25	20
"	12	10
"	30	26
"	26	25
bundle	40	30
catty	825	600
"	100	60
each	—	—
catty	30	20
"	18	12
catty	180	120
"	50	40
"	—	—
each	70	50
"	100	80
catty	—	—
"	250	200
each	50	40
"	50	40
catty	40	30
"	—	—
"	130	120
"	120	100
each	—	—
catty	80	25
"	—	—
"	400	325
"	260	180
"	300	260
"	30	28
each	—	—
catty	400	390
"	208	200
"	70	60
"	—	—
catty	500	480
catty	500	480
"	500	480
"	100	80
"	—	—
catty	50	40
catty	520	325
stick	15	10
catty	—	—
catty	—	—
catty	400	280
box	1700	1500
catty	160	150
ottle	400	250
catty	100	80
piece	40	26
catty	1500	1500
"	60	26
"	120	80
"	180	140
"	80	70
"	26	20
"	140	120
ottle	250	200
"	280	240
ottle	10	8
"	250	150
"	400	300
"	220	180
"	400	300
"	250	200
piece	3900	3250
ottle	250	180
catty	1000	900
"	396	300
"	364	200
"	600	500
"	234	180
"	520	400
"	450	400
"	1400	1300
"	260	125
"	140	120
"	78	60
"	560	440
"	1620	1500
"	625	200
Burton,	—	—
ctor of Markets,	—	—

## Miscellaneous.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia

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3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

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